Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XLI.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1830. [NUMBER 3,211.

TO-MORROW!

BOMBAY THEATRE.

Tomorrow Evening, will be produced with appropriate Scenery, Dresses and Decorations, the Opera of

GUY MANNERING;

OR THE

GIPSEY'S PROPHECY.

In the course of the piece the following Songs, Glees, Duetts, &c. will be introduced.

GLEE.—" The wind whistles cold."
Do.—" The fox jumpt over the parson's gate.
AIR.—" O Slumber my darling."
GLEE & CHORUS.—" The Chough and Crow."
AIR.—" Scots wha hae."
DUETT.—" Without a companion what's life."
SERENADE.—" Come shining forth my dearest."
SONG.—" Follow him, nor danger fe ar."
GLEE & DANCE.—" Come fill the glsas."
FINALE.—" There's nae luck about the hose."

A new Song will also be introduced in substitution of " Be mine, dear maid."

After the Opera the admired Petit-comedy of

CHARLES THE SECOND.

OR

THE MERRY MONARCH.

Tickets and Places may be had at the Theatre this day and tomorrow.

Boxes.....Rs. 8	Pit.....	Rs.	6
Upper Boxes 4	Gallery.....		2

COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT CALCUTTA.

In the matter of *John Palmer, William Prinsep, George Alexander Prinsep*, and *Charles Barber Palmer*, Merchants and Agents trading in Co-partnership, under the name, style and firm of PALMER and Co. INSOLVENTS.

At a Court holden on the 15th of May last past, before the Honorable Sir EDWARD RYAN, Knight, Justice, of the Supreme Court, It was ordered that the matter of the Petition and Schedule, of the said Insolvents, filed in this Court, be heard at the hour of noon on Tuesday, the fourth day of January 1831.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT such Hearing will be had accordingly, and all creditors, and other passons laying claim to any interest in the Estate or Effects of the said Insolvents, are hereby required to attend the said Court at the time so appointed, as aforesaid in person or by Attorney.

By order of the Court,
P. O'HANLON,
Examiner.

OFFICE OF EXAMINER,
5th of June, 1830.

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બબર • કીઆંથી • આપીકિજે*

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કિજામીનરની • આજ્ઞા •
તારીખ • ૫ મા • જુન • ૧૮૩૦

શ્રી

कलकत्यामधील दुबळ कर्णी त्यां चें ऐकण्या बदलचे कचेरीमध्यें जानपालमर व उदलंम प्रन्सेप व जाज अलेक् झेंडर प्रैन्सेप व चारलिस बारबर पालमर हे व्यापरी व साऊकार आणि पाल मर एंडकं पेनीया नावाने पेडी धालुन सारखा भागीने उद्योग क रितात हे कर्णाइत जाले आहे त या बाबतिंत

इजर नचा लिशान सरइडवा डर यनव्हेट सुप्रिम कोचेर्ट न्यायाधीश याची कचेरी गेल्या महिन्याची तारिख १५ बीसभर ची त्यांत आज्ञा जाली आहे कीं ह्या कर्णाइतांची अर्जी व मालाची टिप या कोर्टांत दाखल केली आहे त्याचा विचार पुढें सन १८३१ माहे जानेवारी तारि ख ४ मंगळवार यादिवशी दोन प्रहरीं ध्यानात घेतला जाइल

जाहिरन मा

सदरीं आज्ञा जाली आहे त्या प्रमाणें ह्यांचा विचार केला जा इल त्यावेल त्या कर्णाइतांचे मागणार आणि त्यांचा मालम त्तावर ज्याचा दावा दखल असे ल त्या सर्वांस ह्या पत्रावरून क ळविलें जात आहे कीं सदरहु कोडतांत नेमलेल्या बेळेवर त्या णी खुद्द यावे किंवा आपले मु खत्यार वकील पाठवून यावे हें वर्तमान तपासणाराच्या आज्ञे वरून निघालें आहे तारिख ५ जुन सन १८३०.

काडताचे हुकुमेवरून

१ पी • बी • हेनल साहेब रक्झा मिनर वहि

BOMBAY *PRICE CURRENT* AND *Commercial Register.*

THE MERCANTILE COMMUNITY are respectfully informed that arrangements have been made to continue the publication of the above periodical for the benefit of the WIDOW of the late Editor and Proprietor.—

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to signify his intention of continuing his patronage to the work.—

It will be published once a fortnight as formerly, the first number to appear on Saturday 7th proximo.

Merchants and others at the Presidency wishing to Subscribe are requested to address their applications to *"The Editors of the Price Current,"* care of the head PRINTER at the Gazette Office. To those residing at Outstations and Eastern Ports who formerly subscribed the usual number of Copies will be forwarded until counter orders are received.

Bombay, 28th July, 1830.

જાહેર • ખબર*

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તારીખ • ૨૩ મી • જુલાઈ • ૧૮૩૦

મુંબઈચે પ્રૈસકરેન્ટ આણિ કમ સિંયાલ રજિસ્ટર

થાપારી લોકાંચી મંડળીસ મર્યાદેને क ळविलें जाते जे मुंबईचे प्रैसकरेन्ट आ णि कमर्सियाल रजिस्टर यांचा माजि कृयापणारा व मालक याचे विधवा जो चे उपयोगा करितां या मुंबईचे प्रैसक रेन्ट आणि कमर्सियाल रजिस्टर या चें कृयापणें चालविण्या करितां बंदोबस्त केला आहे

गवरनर कौशल याचें कृपाळु हो ड न या कामास आर्थिक मदत करि या बद्दिल त्याचा निश्चय सुचविला आहे

ते प्रैसकरेन्ट आणि कमर्सियाल र जिस्टर पहिल्या सारिखे पंधरा दिव सांत एकदा कृयापिलें जाईल त्याचा म हिला आंक शणवारिं येते महिन्याचे ७ वें तारिखेस प्रगट होईल

गांवांतील बापारि व अणखी लोक जे तें घेण्यास इंछित असतील त्यांहि घे सकरेटचे कृामणारास लिहुन पाठ वावें पत्ता गेल्होठो अभिसांतील चेंदरी नटर असा व्यालावा

बाहर गांवांचे व पुर्व बंदराचे लोक जे पूर्वी सबोस्क्रैब् जाहाले आहेत त्यां से जीवधा प्रति घेत असत तीच धा मनाईचा हुकूम यई सेपर्यंत या ठविल्या जातील

मुंबई २३ जुलई १८३०

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY for the Gazette Office; A few good English Compositors. Application to be made to the Printer.

Bombay, 28th July, 1830.

જાવલે • જોઇએ

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તારીખ ૨૭ મી • જુલાઈ • ૧૮૩૦

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT BOYE NURSEY AMMA, widow and administra rix of the late JUGGUNATH ROW deceased has contracted with BHUNGSALLY NANA CASSEDASS and PARUCK KHOOSHALDASS Pulubdass, to dispose of her house situated withouthe town walls of Bombay in Lohurchally street, and in the neighbourhood, of the late Sodaba Pandoorungjee, deceased if any person or persons having any claims, demand, mortgage or enheritable rights. he, she, or they, are hereby requested to make the same known to the said purchasers within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise they will be precluded therein, Dated this 27th day of July, 1830.

જાહેર • ખબર*

બબર • કીઆંથી • આપીકિજે*

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તારીખ • ૨૭ મી • જુલાઈ • ૧૮૩૦

Mrs. STACY OF CALCUTTA,

Milliner, Habit and Corset Maker.

BEGS respectfully to inform the Ladies of the Presidency of Bombay, that she will be happy to execute Commissions of every description in the above line, and has AT ALL TIMES on hand the most elegant Assortment of Milinery, Baby Linen, &c. &c. &c.

Orders accompanied by a reference for Payment will be strictly attended to.

MILINERY WARE ROOMS,
No 6, Govt. Place.

Advertisement.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of Mahomed Essoob Mahomedan, late of Bombay deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels rights and credits, estate and effects, whatsoever of the above named MAHOMED ESSOOB, deceased may be granted to AHMED SALEH, Mahomedan of Bombay, Inhabitant, the lawful Nephew, and copartner in trade of the said Mahomed Essoob deceased, all persons concerned are her by apprized thereof. Dated this 27th day July, 1830.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR,

જાહેરખબર

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થા•ઉપર•ફરેલા•મ્રોશ્મદ•ઇઉસોપ્નાં•ન
તરીખ•તથા•કિ•મરનારના•વેપારમ્રો•ભાગી
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તારીખ•૨૭ મા•જુલાઈ•૧૮૩૦•

કી•કિ•વેરાટ*

વકીલ *

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay bearing date the 11th day of March 1829, made in a certain cause depending in the said Court, wherein HURGOVUNDASS TULSEYDASS and others are Complainants, and HURRADASS TULSEYDASS and others are Defendants, the Creditors and pecuniary legatees of TULSEYDASS GOPALLJEE testator in the pleadings in the said cause mentioned are on before the first day of January 1831 to come in by themselves or their Solicitors, before WILLIAM FENWICK Esq. the Master of the said Court in Rampart Row, at Bombay aforesaid, and prove their respective debts and claim their respeetive legacies, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Complainant's Solicitor.

BOMBAY,
21*st July* 1830.

જાહેર•ખબર*

ફરેાવંનદાસ•તુલશીદાસ•તથા•બીજા
ઓ•ફરીમાદા•ફરનારા•તથા•ફરીદાસ•તુ
લશીદાસ•તથા•બીજાઓ•જવાબ•દેનારા•કિ
નાંઓનાં•કજીઆની•કોરટની•ડીક્રી•શ્રી•મું
મખ્યદની•જુડીકેટરની•શ્રુપરામ•કોરટમાં•તા
રીખ•૧૧ મી•મારચ•શને•૧૮૨૯ માંગરે
જને•દીને•થઇછે*—શરવે•મેસ્રોદ•લોકો•તુ
લશીદાસ•ગોપાલદાસે•વીલ•કીધેલુછે•ને•કિ•ઉ
પર•ફરેલા•કજીઆમાં•કિ•નાંમ્રછે•તેનાં•મા
ઝનારાઓ•તથા•ખરા•વારશદારો•હોકિ•તેમ
ણી•ગોતેમ્રગાર•પેતાનાં•વકીલો•તા૦ ૧ લી
જનીવારી•શને•૧૮૩૧ માંગરેજીને•દીને•મ
ગાર•તેનીમ્રગાઉ•માકિ•શ્રુપરીમ•કોરટનો•મા
શતર•વીલીમમ•ફેનવીક•ઇશકુરને•નાંનાં•ઠે
કાણે•શ્રી•મુંમખ્યદમાં•કોરટકોટ•મ્રાગલ•મા
વીને•પોતાનું•લેણું•તથા•વારશાનાં•દાવાઓ
ખરા•કરે•—કિમીયાથી•મુદસોતો•ખાત્રખા•કિ
ડીક્રીનાં•નપાથી•દુર•રેહેશે*

તારીખ•૨૧ મી•જુલાઈ•૧૮૩૦
ફેચ—ઈ—શાઉથહાઉશ•
પ્રરીમાદી•ફરનારાઓનો•વકીલ*

FOR SALE

AVERY Superior London built Carriage; built to order by Walter & Whitehurst and finished in the first style. For particulars apply to FRITH BOMANJEE & CO.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay bearing date the 6th day of October 1829, made in a certain cause depending in the said court wherein MARY MORRIS, widow, LOUISA MORRIS widow, GEORGE JELLICOE and FANNY his wife, formerly FANNY MORRIS Spinster, are complainants, and GEORGE FRASER, sole Executor of BENJAMIN MORRIS (late a Major in the Honorable the East India Company's Service, and at the time of his death employed by his Highness the Nizam) is the Defendant, the Creditors of the said Benjamin Morris the Testator (who died at Hyderabad on or about the first day of January 1817) are on or before the first day of November next to come in by themselves or their Solicitors before WILLIAM FENWICK Esq. the Master of the said court in Rampart Row at Bombay aforesaid, and prove their respective Debts, or in default thereof they will peremptorily be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Complainant's Solicitor.

BOMBAY,
21*st July*, 1830.

اشتهار

حكم نامه سوپريم كورت اعلي
منبي آنجه بتاريخ ششم اكتوبر ماه سنه
١٨٢٩ شده درباب يك مقدمه و
آن مقدمه دركورت مذكور داشته و
درانجه بيوه ميري ماريس و بيوه
لويزا ماريس وجارج چيليكوو زن او
فيني كه پيشتر فيني ماريس اسپينستر
مدعي هستند و جارج فريزر كه تنها
وكيل وصيت نامه بينجمن ماريس
(كه در نوكري هندوستان مشرقي
نامدار كمپني ميجر بود و درايام
وفات د رنوكري نامدار نظام بود)
مدعا عليه است قرض خواهان وصيت
كننده بينجمن ماريس مذكور (آنكه
د رحيد رآباد بتاريخ ٣ جانيواري
سنه ١٨١٧ يا در همان عرصه فوت
وشده است) بتاكيد تمام خود يا
كلاي اوشان نزد ماستر كورت مذبور
اوليم فينويك اسكويرد رفصيل منبي
مذكور رفته قبل ازماه نومبر آينده
سنه حال هريك ارانها قرض خود
را تحقيق نمايند واگر همچنين نكنند
از منافع حكم نامه مذكور باطل
خواهند شد

پچ پي سوت هاوس
وكيل مدعي
د رمنبي تاريخ ١٢ جولايي ١٨٣٠

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Wednesday the eleventh day of August at 12 o'Clock in the forenoon the Trustees and assignees of the estate and effects of the late firm of BHICCAJEE MERJEE and Company will put up by Public auction to the highest bidder at the office of FRAMJEE COWASJEE one of the managing Trustees and assignees of the said late firm, by and with the consent and approbation of the principal part of the Creditors of the said late firm, all the remaining outstanding debts due to the said late firm for the benefit of all the creditors, in order finally to close the affairs of the said firm. The money arising from sale of such outstanding debts will be added to the sums of money now in the hands of the said Trustees. A list of the said debts shewing the amount due from each individual may be seen on application at the said Trustee's office on any day previous to the said sale between the hours of eleveen aud five. Should any Creditor or creditors of the said late firm object to this mode of disposing of the said debts, he, she, or they, are requested to give notice to the said Trustees within 14 days from the date here of setting forth their grounds of objection.

Dated 24th of July, 1830.

NOTICE

TO THE DIFFERENT PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS OF BOMBAY.

THE Undermentioned men, Compositors, Pressmen, and Bookbinder attached to this Office, absconded without giving the slightest warning, and on the very eve of this day's publication, thereby causing the greatest inconvenience. This Notice is given to deter any persons from giving them employment, without in the first instance binding them down to the due fulfilment of their duty, under heavy penalties.

H. F. BOADEN,
Editor.

Compositors.—John De Silva, 2nd Printer
John de Almade,
Mecause H. Dias,
Lawrence de Souza,
John de Surrow,
William Harling,
Francis Adrian,
Vittorin Peireira,
Alice Martins,
John de Abrowe,
Gunnaba Hurjee, and
Moraba Cassibah.

Pressmen.—Domingo Merran,
Domingo Murzello,
Francis Rodrigues, and
Jozee Murzello,

Bookbinder.—Pedro Caitano Fernandes.

GAZETTE OFFICE,
28*th July*, 1830.

FOR SALE

AT THE
WAREHOUSES,
OF
Messrs. JOHN GILDER & CO

THE following Wines, &c. lately imported per *Ganges*, viz.

Cockburn and Co's. Superior Pale and Brown Sherry. at per doz....	Rs 2
Ditto Ditto Pale and dark Cogniac Brandy,.....	1
Old Port.....	2
Whiskey.....	2
Geneva.....	1
Constantia in pints.....	1

Bombay, 28*th July*, 1830.

FOR SALE

AT the Gazette office, a few Copies of a Lithographed Form of Morning Reports for the Hon'ble Compy's Foot Artillery, ordered by a Gentleman of that Corps, and which have not been called for—on Foolscap Paper.

For Sale

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,
THE

BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30....	Rs 5	qr.
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	"
Book Almanacks for 1830....	2	"
Sheet Ditto, for 1829..	1	"
Respondentia Bonds, each.. ..	1	"
Policies of Insurance, do.	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett....	"	2
Interest Bonds, do.....	"	2
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Powers of Attorney, each.. ..	"	2

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.

THE NEW BOMBAY
LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS

ALL orders for Work and Letters addressed to the PROPRIETOR of the above Press, are received and punctually attended to, by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office.

FOR SALE

AT the Gazette Office, a few Copies of Lithographed BLANK PRICE CURRENTS, well adapted for Merchants Offices, during the non-publication of the "Bombay Price Current and Commercial Register."

PRICE PER DOZEN, Rs (3) THREE.

THIS DAY,
Wednesday, the 28th Instant.
FRITH
BOMANJEE AND CO
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

SEVERAL kegs of prime Salted Herrings, Jars of Preserves, above 100 boxes Manilla Cigars, a quantity of fine Saddlery, Long-cloths, Broad-Cloths, Europe Chintzes, Champaigne, Hodgson's Beer in Bottle and a great variety of other articles.

AT NOON,
A neat Buggy and Harness.

ON FRIDAY NEXT,
THE 30TH INST.
Frith Bomanjee and Co
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

THE neat modern Household Furniture, Glassware, Books, Plants &c. the Property of the late

Mr. Benton,

at his House in Geergaum—together with his well known fast trotting Buggy horse and English Buggy, catalogues may be had on the Premises, where the Property is on view.

Bombay 28*th July* 1830.

For Freight and Passage to London.
THE FAST SAILING
BARQUE FORTUNE
OF 353 TONS,
JOHN GILKISON,
COMMANDER.

IS daily expected and will be early despatched. Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER, and Co.

Bombay, 28*th July*, 1830.

For Freight to Penang and Sincapore.
THE FAST SAILING SHIP,
PYRAMUS,
HENRY COWAN, H. C. S.
COMMANDER.

IS daily expected and application to be made to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co.

Bombay, 28*th July*, 1830.

For Freight or Passage to Calcutta,
Calling at Madras,
THE SHIP
JUPITER,
500 TONS,
W. H. WILDEY,
COMMANDER.

APPLY to Messrs. ROBERT TAYLOR and CO.

Bombay 28*th July* 1830.

For "Penang."
DAILY EXPECTED
THE BRIG
General Barnes,
OF 210 TONS,
J. L. WOOD,
COMMANDER.

FOR Freight or Passage.—Apply to Messrs. ROBERT TAYLOR and Co.

Bombay, 28*th July*, 1830.

CALCUTTA.

Government Securities.

BUY. Prem.	JULY 1. 1830.	SELL. Prem.
26 0	Remittable.....	25 Prem.
Dis. 2 0	Old 5 per Cent. Loan	2 8 Dis.
Dis. 0 12	New ditto.....	1 4 Dis
4500 0	Bank of Bengal Share....4300	0 Dis

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....	6
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	3

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on 28 June, 2017

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—June 30. American ship Timor, John Henry, from Boston the 24th and Batavia the 10th June.

— Brig Edward Barnett, H. Potter, from Rangoon the 14th June.

July 1. Ship David Clark, J. B Viles, from London the 9th March, and Madras the 24th June.

DEPARTURES.—June 29. Ship William Glen Anderson, D, McMillian, for the Cape of Good Hope.

The ship Norfolk gone to Sea from Saugor on the 30th June.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

The ship Egyptian, J. Sanderson, for the Mauritius in a day or two; the ship George Home. J. F. Steel, for the Mauritius, in 2 or 3 days; and the Bark Fifeshire, W, J. Crawley, for Sea in 3 or 4 days.

Passengers per.—Ship David Clark, J. B. Viles from London: Miss Dunn; Mr. McDonald, Assistant surgeon; Messrs. Ellis and Weller, Cadets; and Mr. Teemroth Danish, Civil Service.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

DEATHS.—At Sea, on the 24th April Georgiana Sophia, infant Daughter of Augustus Prinsep Esq. B, C, S. aged 7 months and 24 days.

At Chowringhee, on Sunday morning the 4th July, Charlotte Eliza Dick, the infant daughter of John Lowe, Esq, aged 1 year.

MADRAS.

Government Securities, &c.

Remittable.....	31.....	Premium.
Old 5 per Cent..	29.....	Do.
New Ditto.....	¼.....	Do.
Exchange.....	1 | 9.	per Rupee.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.—July 9th, Brig Belle Alliance, Capt. J. G. Pieres, from Colombo the 19th Ult. and Trincomallie 1st and Pondicherry, the 8th.

— 12th Bark Eleanor, Capt. R. H. D. Towle, from Pondicherry the 11th July.

DEPARTURES.—July 9th H. M. Ship Comet, Captain A. A. Sandilands, on a Cruize.

— 7th Ship Amedshaw, Nacodah Conjee Fakeer for Pulicat.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. C. Ship London, Capt. T. Smith.
Ship Hydrose, Captain J. De Reys.
Ship Samdany, Nacodah Abbo Bakeer.
Brig Highland Chief, Captain O. W. Fermie.
Brig Catherine, Capt. G. R. Hodson.
Brig Alliance, Capt. J. G. Pieret.
Barque Eleanor, Capt. R. H. D. Towle.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.—On Sunday the 4th instant, the Lady of S. Crawford Esq. of a Son.

At Bellary, on the 3d July, the Lady of Capt. Godfrey, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Berhampore, on the 1st instant, Mary Charlotte, the beloved Wife of Mr. F. E. Laville, Band Master 31th Regiment N. I.

Died at Ootacomund, on the 2d inst. Elizabeth daughter of the late Colonel Macleod.

BOMBAY,

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

Bombay Castle, 22d July, 1830.

No. 262 of 1830.—Colonel Whish, Commandant of Artillery is permitted to proceed to the Deccan on duty and to be absent from the Presidency for such time as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may require his attendance.

Bombay Castle, 22d July 1830.

No. 263 of 1830.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to rescind Article 19th of the General Order published on the 2d May 1829 which provides for stopages amounting to half the house rent of their respective ranks being made from the Abstract of all officers occupying public Quarters on the Neelgherry Hills and to the same amount from Civil Servants holding a corresponding rank, and directs that stoppages equal to the full house rent of the occupant be made in future.

No. 364 of 1830.—The Hon,ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following promotion take place.

13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Cadet John Connel Supple to be Ensign vice W, C, Mitchell resigned.—Date of rank 17th July 1829.

Supernumerary Lieutenant T. B. Hamilton of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry is brought on the effective strength from the 11th Instant vice Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) E. Sparrow deceased,

Bombay Castle, 22d July 1830.

No. 265 of 1830.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following temporary arrangements for the Staff duties of the field Detachment employed under the Orders of Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Robertson.

Lieutenant S Poole of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavaly to be Brigade Major.

Lieutenant J. C. Bowater of the 2d or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry to be Brigade Quarter Master.

Lieutenant W. Harris of the Corps of Engineers, to be Interpreter.

The above appointments to have effect from the 10th instant.

Bombay Castle, 26th July, 1830.

No. 267.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon R. T. Barra to act as Naval Surgeon and Surgeon to the Naval General Hospital during the absence of Surgeon Kane on Sick Certificate, without prejudice to the appointment he now holds.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. P. WILLOUGHBY.

Actg. Sec. to Govt.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,.....	at 6 months sight	1 | 9¼
Bengal.....	at 30 days sight, 107	per 100
Madras.....	at 30 days sight	a 98 per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 137 Bombay Rs per 0 | 0 Sc.
Unremitable ditto 105 ditto per 0 | 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... 100 per 222 B'by Rs
German Crowns..... 100 per 213 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London..... Per Ton £ 5. 10
China..... Per Candy, 37 Rs.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH JULY, 1830.

SUPREME COURT.

THIRD QUARTER SESSIONS.

JULY 24, 1830.

The third Quarter Sessions commenced on Saturday last the 24th Instant, before the Hon'ble Sir John Peter GRANT.

The following Gentlemen compose the Grand Jury,

James Henry Crawford, Esqr. FOREMAN.

John Lewis Johnson,	A. Farquharson,
Thomas Craven,	H. F. Owen,
R. L. Leckie,	T. F. Ranken,
C. B. Adam,	Henry Willis,
R. R. Richmond,	George Noton,
H. G. Oakes,	Thomas Palmer,
H. L. Guillemand,	Joshua Hopwood,
Josiah McGregor,	Henry P. Hadow,
Alexander Bell,	R. C. Money,
John Ritchie,	E. E. Elliot, and
C. McLeod,	Lewis Grant, Esquires.

After the usual preliminaries of swearing in had been gone through, the learned Judge delivered the following Charge.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY.

I wish it was in my power to say that there were no cases to be laid before you upon the present occasion which if proved could impose upon the Court the necessity of passing the last sentence of the law. But it is at least some comfort that they are few in number, and that the cases of which a return is made to me taken altogether are by no means numerous. I think we may look with some satisfaction upon the relative state of the Calendar now,—and what it was at no very distant period—when I had first the honor of addressing a Grand Jury sitting where you sit now,—and if we cannot congratulate ourselves on having as yet attained to the happiness of seeing a Sessions pass without the accusation of some Capital Offences, we at least see the number of offences greatly diminished, and the general Security and reliance on the protection of the law greatly increased. We have in this Calendar no instance of those robberies by large gangs of armed men of which we had formerly so many,—and which when I first took my seat upon this Bench placed the native population, as you may remember, in so great a state of alarm as to produce a publick address signed by all the respectable of the Native inhabitants to the Governour, claiming the protection of the Government for their persons and property—Many schemes were then talked of for making new regulations, which would have been properly denominated new laws, for remedying Evils which I then said required no other remedy than increased vigour and attention. We did dispense with these projects and novelties, which indeed it would have required the powers of the legislature to introduce. We have stuck by the laws of England, and we have arrived at as great a degree of tranquillity and security, as, I will be bound to say, exists in any place of an equally dense and numerous population, with even less than an equal proportion in a state of less than equal poverty, in any part of His Majesty's dominions.

This result is owing in the first place in an especial manner to the activity and vigour of the Magistrates. It must be as gratifying to their feelings as it is honorable to their character, and I should not do my duty if I did not express to them thus publickly the satisfaction with which their manner of discharging their duty is observed by the Court. I mean to speak this generally—and as no more than is amply merited by the respectable Magistrates, one of whom I have the pleasure of seeing here. Upon the Magistrate of the centre division of the Island, *(Mr. Gray)* who I am concened to find is prevented from attending here to day by indisposition, a more than usually arduous duty is imposed—it's extensive & scattered population—and the amount and nature of that population. Accordingly of Fourteen cases, which I am glad to say are the whole number contained in this Catalogue, Eleven are sent in by the Magistrate of the Centre Division—I should think myself guilty of injustice if I did not take this occasion of particularly remarking the activity and zeal tempered with a due discretion in the performance of a very labourious and difficult duty by this Gentleman.

One thing only appears to me now to be ntcessary to render the precautions for the preservation of the peace in this Island as effectual as can exist with so large, and so various a population, with such means of change of habitation and escape as the situation of the Island affords,—that is the establishment of a small corps of mounted police. This was noticed by my learned brother the Chief Justice in his charge to the last grand jury, and was by them in their Presentment recommended to the attention of the Government—I think Gentlemen if you agree with your predecessors in opinion, as I think every man must, who has either seen or heard of the beneficient effects of such an Establishment, where it has been introduced, you cannot do better than repeat this recommendation. Gentlemen, the next requisite in the repression of crime, to an active magistracy, is to be found in the constitution of grand and petit Juries, I have had occasion frequently before to remark most favourably upon the discharge of their duties by the juries of Bombay.

There are reasons which weigh with me not to omit the present opportunity of returning my best thanks to the Juries of Bombay for the great assistance I have received from them in the administration of Justice, and for the comfort I have felt, in knowing that I was associated with Gentlemen anxious to discharge their duty, and well qualified to do so.

I have not been very long upon this Bench, but for great part of the time I have been unfortunately left alone in the duties of the Court, and I have had abundant occasion to bear witness to the capacity, patience and attention displayed by the Grand Juries of Bombay,—and the great desire to do justice, —the careful attention to the evidence, and the good sense of the Petit Juries.

The admission of Gentlemen, Natives of India to serve on Petit Juries had taken place shortly before my arrival at this Presidency,—I have had time and opportunity sufficient to judge of their manner of discharging their duty as Petit Jurors, and I am certain there can be no doubt on the mind of any person who has witnessed it, that they have displayed admirable qualifications for the office and that great benefits have been derived from their assistance. I trust that they will soon form part of the Grand Juries as well as of the Petit. According to their various stations in Society, of this I am certainly persuaded, that no trust can be reposed in them by the legislature in the discharge of which they will not do honor to themselves and render great service to their country. For my own part, I must say that in my station which has not been always unattended with difficulties, I have uniformly felt under the greatest obligations to the Native community, the conduct of the respectable part of which has left on my mind impressions of esteem and regard which can never be effaced.

Gentlemen, I thought it my duty before meeting you here to day to inspect the Gaol and the House of Correction, I am happy to say that they are in admirable condition. The Gaol does not appear to me now to want any thing to render it one of the most complete and commodious prisons. It has been rendered even more airy than formerly though from its situation always an airy prison. It is dry even in this weather, clean, and sufficiently, spacious. The prisoners are well classed. There is abundance of good water. It is healthy, not a sick prisoner, but one, who is only slightly ill. The cholera which had broken out some weeks ago, and caused the court much alarm proved fatal only in two instances, and lasted but for a short time. I am informed that it has entirely ceased for six weeks. The House of Correction when I visited it exactly two years ago as now during the mousoon was in other respects very complete, was exceedingly defective in the state of the drainage,—the yards being almost impassable. They are as dry this day after an incessant and most beating rain for three days, as the best kept gravel walks in any Gentleman's compound. The Tread mill is in full operation, and I am told with good effect.

The learned judge after adverting to the nature of the cases likely to come before the Grand Jury, and briefly explaining the law relating to them concluded his address nearly as follows.

Gentlemen, In consequence of rumours which have reached me and which you likewise must have heard I have thought it my duty not seeing any notice of such a case in the report made me, to enquire of the Senior Magistrate whether he was acquainted with the subject of this general rumour. I mean that it is currently reported that a Ship has arrived in this Harbour bringing a considerable number of Africans, mostly boys and very young persons, taken on board on the coast of Africa and remaining here in Bombay on board of Ship. The Magistrate who is now in my eye *(Mr. De Vitre,)* informed me that no Information has been laid before him on which he can act as a Magistrate, tho' he likewise has heard the rumour. I have thought it my duty to notice the matter to you, that you may as the Great Inquest enquire into it as a matter especially belonging to your important office. I trust and confidently expect that every thing will turn out most honourably for all the parties concerned. But it is only justice to them that the Publick mind should be satisfied, which your enquiry will do. But considering what we all know, of the habits of the people inhabiting the Coast of Africa,—of the laudable jealousy of the legislature of all intercourse with Africa for the purpose of bringing Natives of Africa to any of the foreign possessions of His Majesty,—it appears to me that it would be inconsistent with our duty if hearing of these occurrences as matters generally known, I was to pass them over without calling your attention to them,—Or you even to pass them over without enquiry. It is due to the publick that the publick mind should be set at rest. It is if possible still more due to the persons concerned, that such rumours if unfounded should be put down, which can in no way so effectually be done as by your enquiry in performance of your constitutional and important duty. The Officers of the ship I understand are in Bombay who can give you every information.

We are enabled through the kindness of a friend to give the following extract from a letter dated Tabriz the 14th March addressed by Captain R. Mignan to a friend in Bombay, relating to what appears to us to be a mostexcellent plan for a Steam Communication between India and England.

"I forward to Bombay some communications "from myself regarding an intercourse by Steam "between India and England by the Euphrates. "This plan emanated from myself, and was uni- "versally approved of, in preference to the Red "Sea. It is thus—A Steam Vessel will leave "Bombay and reach Bussorah, or even the bar "only of the river in 12 days, thence a tracking "boat, or Steam Vessel drawing 5 feet water (the "large Rotterdam packets draw no more) to "Beles, on the Euphrates in 8 days (I tracked "it in that time). The land Journey across the "Antiock via Aleppo 18 hours (120 miles mag- "nificent road and plenty of horses) and from "Antiock to London 15 days, making in all 5 "Weeks !!! I proved at the India House there "was not a single obstacle, and our late beloved "Governor Mr. Elphinstone acknowledged that "if it had even occurred to him, he would have "recommended it".

We have been delighted to hear from the most undoubted authority, that there is every prospect of there being a very full house to witness the representation of that delightful Opera GUY MANNERING, and the petit Comedy of CHARLES THE SECOND, tomorrow Evening.—We know that most of the principal families have signified their intention of being present, and therefore that portion of the Community, who as our Correspondent *Philo-Dramaticus* states, "will only go when part of the absent half go to," can now have no excuse for absenting themselves, or from at least remitting their several Eight Rupees for the benefit of the Drama, and to show how anxious they are to keep open the Theatre, and exclude the dirty Bales of Cotton, although perhaps received from the Honourable Company's Experimental Farm in Guzerat.

We have been favoured with a communication from that enterprising Gentleman, Mr. TAYLOR, dated Bushire 8th June, from which we make the following extracts.

"The very great interest displayed at Bombay "in favor of the plan for a steam communication "with England which I had the happiness of "laying before the Community of your Island "on the 17th of April,—leads me to imagine that "a slight report of my progress and intentions "will not be wholly unimportant to my friends, "and I avail myself of a few leisure moments to "acquaint you with my arrival here, and of my "intention to quit it again in a very few hours for "Bussorah in a fast sailing and pulling boat, "which I have been enabled to hire for the trip, "and in which I hope to arrive at Bussorah in "three or four days; from thence I shall take a "small light boat for the Tigris, with a double set "of trackers to admit of my making progress both "by night and by day. I thus expect to be with "my brother at Bagdad in Eight or ten days "from leaving Bussorah, from thence my track "is at present undecided; but I shall have the "advantage of the best local advice from those "who will be interested in pushing me on as fast "as is possible. I trust my friends in Bombay "will remain satisfied no exertion shall be omitted "on my part to make a speedy trip home, and "I look to be again in India, with my steam "vessels at my back by October. The Commu- "nity may assure themselves that from and after "the beginning of October next, a steamer will "be at Alexandria, to take home any chance "Passengers, that inclination may lead by the "route of Egypt to England. On this they may "rely, and make arrangements accordingly— "you have my authority for giving any publicity "to this arrangement you please to the intent that "the Community may regulate thereby their pro- "ceedings for home going by this route—it being "only a provisional measure to endure till the "whole of the steam vessels can arrive under "canvass by the Cape at their intended Stations "on the line of route." Mr. Taylor concludes his letter with a promise of writing again to us from Bagdad, on receipt of this promised communication we shall not fail to detail to our readers his further progress.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. W. Strong, 1st E. Regt.
Capt. Sharpin, H. M. 6th Regt.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. A. C. Heighington 1st Grs. Regt.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—July 24th, His Highness Imaum of Muscat's Brig Vestal, Mahomed ally Naqudah, put back from sea.

Do. 25th Ship Jupiter, Wm Weldy Master, from Bussorah & Muscat 16th July.

Do. 26th The H. C. Brig Palinurus, Robert Moresby Esq. Commander from Mocha left 6th July.

Pasengers per. Jupiter Capt, Strong Bombay Regt, Mrs, Smith Mr, Sarcase & Nephew.

DEPARTURES.—24th. His Highness Imaum of Muscat's Brig of War Vestal, Mahomed alley Naqudah, to Muscat.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Orwell, for China; Sir Charles Malcolm, and Ganges, for do.; Berwickshire, and Carron, for do.; Sunbury, and Asia Felix, for Bengal; Dadloy, for Siam.

ARAB.—Wootmany for Penang.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Ships Berwickshire, and Orwell.

FREE TRADERS.—Ganges, and Royal George.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Sunbury, Carron, Sir Charles Malcolm, Shaul Hamed, Dadloy, Asia Felix, Samdany, and Jupiter.

ARAB.—Wootmany, Nassary, and Moonsory.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Coote, Clive, Hastings, and Palinurus.

PILOT VESSEL.—Nautilus.

STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay, and Enterprize.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.—At Ahmednugger, on the 21st Inst. the Lady of Lieut. Col. Strover Artillery, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At Broach, on the 16th of June last, T. D. Finey, Esq. Superintendent of the Government Experimental Cotton Farm, in Guzerat.

At Colobah, on the 13th. Instant, Agnes Kingsford, the Daughter of Lieut. W. Igglisden Indian Navy, aged Nine Months.

English Extracts.

AT a Meeting of the MERCHANTS and AGENTS in London, connected with the trade of the EAST INDIES, held at the office of the EAST INDIA TRADE COMMITTEE, *Bond-Street*, on *Tuesday*, *March* 2, 1830.

RICHARD CAMPELL BAZETT, ESQ. in the Chair. The Report of the Committee, appointed at a previous Meeting consisting of the following Gentleman:—

EDWARD FLETCHER, ESQ.

DAVID CLARK, ESQ.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, ESQ.

G. G. DE H. LARPENT, ESQ. AND

JAMES MACKILLOP, ESQ.

having been read and discussed,

It was resolved unanimously.

1st—That the time has arrived when it has become advisable that the opinions and views entertained by the East-India Merchants and Agents resident in London in relation to the inquiries now pending in both Houses of Parliament as connected with a renewal of the Charter to the East-India Company, should be publicly declared.

2d.—That it is the opinion of this Meeting, from the experience obtained since the opening of the Trade to the *East Indies* by the 53d of Geo. III. and subsequent acts, that the Manufacturing Shipping and Commercial interests of the United Kingdom have derived very important advantages therefrom.

3d.—That this Meeting confidently relies that in any renewal of the Charter to the East-India Company due provision will be made to allow such free intercourse of British objects with India and to give to them such right of settling therein as shall (consistently with the security of the British Government and the welfare of the native population) be best calculated to promote the full developoment of the internal resource of that country, and by the application of British skill and capital, improve its various products, especially those of Sugar Cotton, Silk, and Tobacco: these being the principal means by which in the opinion of this Meeting a further extension of the valuable trade with India, now obstructed by the difficulty of obtaining returns, may facilitated.

4th.—That, adverting to the fact of the Government of India having recently imposed a heavy and most vexatious burden on the commerce of that country through the operation of the "Stamp Regulation," it is in the opinion of this Meeting due to the commercial interest of India that the trade should be at once relieved from that regulation and protected against the imposition of any tax whatever by the local government without a fair opportunity being afforded to all parties affected thereby of canvassing its merits and provisions, and of submitting to the Government such objection as they may entertain to the measure, previously to its acquiring the force of law.

5th—That it is the opinion of this Meeting and is supported by the personal experience of many of the members now present, that commercial dealings, on the part of the Government of India, whether as merchants or manufacturers, are destructive of fair competition, and are, in consequence, calculated rather to depress than excite commercial enterprise through the countries subject to their dominion. It is, therefore, most important to the of mercantile prosperity of India that the Government of that country should be entirely restricted from all commercial dealings, save and except, in reference to the export trade from India to Europe, it be absolutely necessary to buy produce in open market, for the purpose of remittance in aid of the territorial demands on the London treasury, when no other means of supply can be obtained.

6th.—Whilst this Meeting expresses this opinion as to the bounds which should be set to the commercial interference of the Government of India, it desires to be distinctly understood not to uphold the usefulness or necessity of even such limited transactions, believing as it does, that the condition of India will, under a free and open competition of commerce, afford further proof to the experience furnished by all other countries in the world, that the work of remittance can be best performed by means of the industry, intelligence, and economy of merchants individually interested in the result of their undertakings.

7th.—That this Meeting refrains, at this time, from making any declaration on the important question of the monopoly in the supply of Tea to this country now vested in the East-India Company, because, in the opinion of this Meeting, that subject is interwoven with various other considerations, beside those purely commercial, which render a full investigation indispensably necessary, for establishing a fair and just decision as to the course which it may be wise to pursue in furtherance of the common interests of our country.

8th.—But, pending the consideration which is now giving to this most important object, this Meeting cannot withhold the expression of its opinion that the interests of British Merchants, Shipowners, and Manufacturers ought not to be any longer disregarded in relation to the commerce of China; nor the expression of its hope, that Merchants of this country shall be no longer excluded from the exercise of their skill and the employment of their capital in a lucrative branch of the commerce of the world, open to all other nations of Europe and America, whilst the exclusion of the private merchants of the United Kingdom has without producing any corresponding benefit to the East India Company, had the direct effect of checking the general commerce of the country, and narrowing the consumption of its manufactures.

It was further resolved,

That the foregoing Resolutions be embodied in Petitions to the two Houses of Parliament respectively; and that the same be prepared for presentation with as little delay as possible.

R. C. BAZETT,
Chairman.

TIMES,—MARCH 25.

We have always expressed pain at the catastrophe before Terceira, nor do we now experience any other feeling. This feeling is not so much owing to any opinion that the act complained of, was unjustifiable by the law of nations (for that law is too loose and vague not to admit the excuse of every possible infringement of it), as to the consideration that it was an useless and apparently splenetic exertion of power. In point even of standing fair with Don MIGUEL, the opposition to the landing at Terceira could scarcely counterbalance the connivance with the expedition to Oporto. But while we still regret that part of this unfortunate transaction which probably sprang from the excess of professional zeal on the part Captain WALPOLE (whom the Government is at once too generous and too powerful to abandon as a scapegoat for popular indignation), we admit most fully the wisdom of the Government in their resolution not to involve this country in a contest for the purpose of supporting any party in Portugal—much less a party who, while they had full power, showed they had neither sagacity, nor courage, nor firmness to exert that power for the consolidation of that charter about which they have since made so loud an outcry, and who afterwards when with excellent means both pecuniary and military they raised the standard against the Usurper, fled at the appearance of the first danger, leaving their deluded associates to the dungeons and scaffolds from which they themselves escaped. We know that there are some honourable exceptions, and we have repeatedly noticed the exceptions with honour; but such is the general character of the party while in power, and when attempting a revolution at Oporto. Such being the case, it would have been, in point of policy, the grossest absurdity to link this country any longer to an alliance with such a party—a party, too, which, while it was weak in the resources of mental and physical energy, was yet inexhaustibly rich in all the arts of stratagem and circumvention. We do not say that any provocation should have induced our Government to do that which was unjust in itself; but we do confidently say, that those who employed every possible device to outreach and hoodwink a clear and powerful, but upright and therefore confiding, mind, (the readers of the correspondence will understand us,) have no right to complain when they are caught in their own snare. We repeat, that we do not say they were caught according to the strict rules of national law, or that it was, in point of expediency or policy, worth while to catch them; but they the deceiving party, had no right to complain.

As to one argument, somewhat ostentatiously put forward by several speakers who seem most hostile to Government, we really see little in it. It is said, forsooth, that England has lost all her influence. Does the sudden stop of the Russians in the midst of victory,—does the liberal scheme of the settlement of Greece,—prove this assertion? But the factious nature of the cry is best proved by an appeal to the state of France. The great secret of the opposition to the Ministers in that country—the exasperating *gravamen* which has pushed matters to all but extremities—is the prevalent notion that the all-powerful Government of England governs France too, and that POLIGNAC and his Cabinet are but the puppets of WELLINGTON! We have over and over again shown the absurdity of this supposition, but still with all its absurdity it is believed in France. Faction is always deaf; it is difficult to be operated upon either by plain reasoning or plain facts; but it is not usual to see parties seize upon totally incompatible facts and theories, as the basis of that object which is perhaps common to both,—a resistence to the real or apprehended encroachments of power.

STATE of the COUNTRY.

The following letter is from the same highly respectable quarter which furnished the letter published some days ago in this paper:—

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

Nothing but some occupations of importance to myself, which you know have been passing upon me of late, would have prevented me from obeying sooner your flattering invitation to resume the subject upon which I addressed a few observations to you the week before last, and which were introduced into *The Times* newspaper in terms which could not be otherwise than gratifying to me. If I had been aware that they would have been thought worthy of admission into the columns of that journal, I should perhaps have bestowed a little more pains upon them, with the view of giving them a dress better suited to their appearance in public. In truth, *The Times* newspaper whose views appear to me to be so correct and orthodox on the currency question, has exhausted that subject; and, as it stated yesterday, "Fudge—fudge—fudge," is the only proper answer to all the trash and nonsense that one hears and reads upon it.

I will, however, as you desire it, add a word or two upon a very important feature in the subject of my last letter,—namely, the remedy applicable to our existing evils, and to that pressure which weighs at present so severely upon various classes of the community. Now my humble notions upon this subject are, that the remedy is comprised in a few little words,—namely, retrenchment, free-trade (particularly in corn); reduce rents, raise wages, and a little patience.

In the first place I would observe, that though I rely mainly upon retrenchment as the instrument by which we are to attain the great object of all,—namely, diminished taxation,—I have never concurred with many of your friends and mine who are clamerous for the reduction of taxes, without at all considering how far such reduction will effect the balance of our annual income and expenditure,—who exclaim, "Take of some millions of taxes, and Ministers will thereby be forced into retrenchments to a corresponding amount," which is the same thing as to say, "Reduce your income by remission of taxation, and we will take our chance as to the means of meeting our expenditure." This seems to me to be beginning at the wrong end; and I cannot think it safe or politic for a great and powerful nation like ourselves, thus to put to hazard—to place, as it were, on the cast of the die,—the resources, the honour, and public faith of the country. If I were now in Parliament, I would not vote for the abolition of a tax without a previous conviction, that either by the substitution of some other tax, or by some measures of retrenchment, the country would thereby be secured against being cramped or crippled in its means of providing for its necessary establishments and engagements.

No doubt much good may be effected by a modification of the existing taxes, and other finkal regulations; and if, by retrenchment or otherwise, we can provide for the loss of about "six millions" per annum, I know of no tax which it would be more desirable or beneficial in various ways to abolish than the malt and beer duties. But before you do this, consider that these duties produce the sum I have just mentioned, constituting about one-ninth part of your whole income.

'Proceeding thus cautiously, I would say—retrench and take off taxes,—push retrenchment throughout every public department to the utmost extent in which, it is practicable, without letting down our necessary establishments, and without violating our public faith,—from the "palace to the cottage" let economy be insisted upon, as the standard doctrine of the day; and here I would urge members of the House of Commons to be a little more attentive to their duty, and more alive than they have been to the checking and opposing of some very glaring and scandalous instances of waste and profusion of public money which have lately been exhibited before Parliament, and of which very striking and disgusting proofs are to be found in the Triennial Report from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, presented to the House of Commons in the last session, and upon which I may, perhaps, address a few observations to you on a future occasion. I believe there have been periods in our history when members of the House of Commons would have started from their seats at the bare exposure of such a scandalous violation of the principles of the constitution, as is exhibited in the pages of this voluminous triennial (why is it not annual?) report, which however, was recived and passed over, almost without notice or motion except by one member who mistook his object by raising upon it a personal question against an individual, instead of dragging before the public and exposing the unconstitutional and profligate system, of which the individual was the mere irresponsible instrument.

Upon "Free Trade," and particularly free trade in corn, I will not weaken, by any observation of mine, the unanswerable and unanswered arguments which have been recently so forcibly urged in *The Times* newspaper upon this important subject. And I have neither space nor time to put into this letter (already too long), what occurs to me upon "reduction of rents," and an advance in the "wages of labour;' I must, however, add a word upon my last remedy, "Patience." God forbid that I should aggravate the feelings of those who are now suffering, by suggesting any thing harsh or ungracious? on the contrary, I would endeavour to sooth those feelings, and to afford the sufferers every temporary relief; provided, in doing so, we do not tamper with principles and subvert systems, to which a rigid and uncompromising adherence appears to me indispensable for the security and maintenance of every thing that is dear and valuable to us as a great nation. In preaching patience, without being insensible or indifferent to individual suffering, I look at our community at large, in mass; and I am satisfied, not only that the country is sound at the core, with energies and resources in full vigour and efficiency, but that within a period not very remote, the burden of the present pressure will be lightened: provided we do not meddle too much with what, if left to its own natural operation, will right itself muc-sooner and more effectually, than by the injudicious or dishonest interference of those who are so clamorous for immediate relief from evils which time only can remove. I have no doubt that the productive and accumulative powers of the country are unimpaired; that even at this moment the principle of accumulation is at work, silently but steadily; and that, notwithstanding all our individual privations, the community at large has increased, and is increasing, in national wealth and national power. The evidence of this is, I think, before the eyes of every person who will look about him. What are the investments of capital in buildings and improvements of all kinds, which present themselves to our notice, not only in the metropolis and other great towns, but in almost every village throughout the kingdom—what the overflow of capital in the hands of our bankers, in town or country, but evidences of accumulated and accumulating wealth? Let us be quiet a little, and as much as possible leave things alone, and all will come right again,—much better, and sooner, than by adopting the quackeries and nostrums with which ignorant or designing men are now assailing, and endeavouring to mislead the public.—*Times, Feb.* 4.

LORD BYRON.

We believe that the following is a more perfect copy than that published in the *Literary Gazette*:—

"*Remarks occasioned by Mr. Moore's Notices of Lord Byron's Life.*

"I have disregarded various publications in which facts within my own knowledge have been grossly misrepresented: but I am called upon to notice some of the erroneous statements proceeding from one who claims to be considered as Lord Byron's confidential and authorised friend. Domestic details ought not to be intruded on the public attention; if, however, they *are* so intruded, the persons affected by them have a right to refute injurious charges. Mr. Moore has promulgated his own impressions of private events in which I was most nearly concerned, as if he possessed a competent knowledge of the subject. Having survived Lord Byron, I feel increased reluctance to advert to any circumstances connected with the period of my marriage; nor is it now my intention to disclose them, further then may be indispensably requisite for the end I have in view. Self-vindication is not the motive which actuates me to make this appeal, and the spirit of accusation is unmingled with it: but when the conduct of my parents is brought forward in a disgraceful light, by the passages selected from Lord Byron's letters, and by the remarks of his biographer, I feel bound to justify their characters from imputations which I *know* to be false. The passages from Lord Byron's letters, to which I refer, are,—

"The aspersion on my mother's character, p. 618, l. 4—'My child is very well & flourishing, I hear; but I must see, also. I feel no disposition to resign it to *the contagion of its grandmother's society.*"

"The assertion of her dishonourable conduc in employing a spy, page 645, l. 7, &c.—'A Mrs C. (now a kind of housekeeper and *spy of Lady N.'s*), who, in her better days, was a washerwoman, is supposed to be—by the learned—very much the occult cause of our domestic discrepanceis.'

"The seeming exculpation of myself in the extract, page 646, with the words immediately following it, 'her nearest relatives are a——;' where the blank clearly implies something too offensive for publication.

"These passages tend to throw suspicion on my parents, and give reason to ascribe the separation either to their direct agency, or to that of, officious spies' employed by them.*

"From the following part of the narrative, page 642, it must also be inferred that an undue influence was exercised by them for the accomplishment of this purpose. 'It was in a few weeks after the latter communication between us (Lord Byron and Mr. Moore), Lady Byron adopted the determination of parting from him. She had left London at the latter end of January on a visit to her father's house, in Leicestershire, and Lord Byron was in a short time to follow her. They had parted in the utmost kindness,—she wrote him a letter full of playfulness and affection on the road, and immediately on her arrival at Kirkby Mallory her father wrote to acquaint Lord Byron that she would return to him no more.'

"In my observations upon this statement, I shall, as far as possible, avoid touching on any matters relating personally to Lord Byron and myself. The facts are, I left London for Kirkby Mallory, the residence of my father and mother, on the 15th of January 1816. Lord Byron had signified to me in writing (Jan. 6th) his absolute desire that I should leave London on the earliest day that I could conveniently fix. It was not safe for me to undertake the fatigue of a journey sooner than the 15th.

"Previously to my departure, it had been strongly impressed on my mind, that Lord Byron was under the influence of insanity. This opinion was derived in a great measure from the communications made to me by his nearest relative and personal attendant, who had more opportunities than myself of observing during the latter part of my stay in town. It was even represented to me that he was in danger of destroying himself. *With the concurrence of his family* I had consulted Dr. Baillie as a friend (Jan. 11th) respecting this malady. On acquainting him with the state of the case, and with Lord Byron's desire that I should leave London, Dr. Baillie thought that my absence might be advisable as an experiment, assuming the fact of mental derangement; for Dr. Baillie not having had access to Lord Byron, could not pronounce a positive opinion on that point. He enjoined that in correspondence with Lord Byron I should avoid all but light and soothing topics. Under these impressions, I left London determined to follow the advice given by Dr. Baillie. Whatever might have been the nature of Lord Byron's conduct towards me from the time of my marriage, yet, supposing him to begin a state of mental alienation; it was not for *me*, nor for any person of common humanity, to manifest, at that

(Continued in the second Sheet.)

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1830.

moment, a sense of injury. On the day of my departure, and again on my arrival at Kirkby, January 16th, I wrote to Lord Byron in a kind and cheerful tone, according to those medical directions The last letter was circulated, and employed as a pretext for the charge of my having been subsequently *influenced* to 'desert†' my husband. It has been argued that I parted from Lord Byron in perfect harmony; that feelings incompatible with any deep sense of injury had dictated the letter which I addressed to him; and that my sentiments must have been changed by persuasion and interference, when I was under the roof of my parents. These assertions and interferences are wholly destitute of foundation.

"When I arrived at Kirkby Mallory, my parents were unacquainted with the existance of any causes likely to destroy my prospects of happiness; and when I communicated to them the opinion which had been formed concerning Lord Byron's state of mind, they were most anxious to promote his restoration by every means in their power. They assured those relations who were with him in London, that 'they would devote their whole care and attention to the alleviation of his malady' and hoped to make the best arrangement for his comfort, if he could be induced to visit them. With these intentions my mother wrote on the 17th to Lord Byron, invited him to Kirkby Mallory. She had always treated him with an affectionate consideration and indulgence, which extended to very little peculiarity of his feelings. Never did an irritating word escape her lips in her whole intercourse with him.

"The accounts given me after I left Lord Byrou by the persons iu constant intercourse with him, added to those doubts which had been before transiently occured to my mind as to the reality of the alleged disease, and the report of his medical attendant were far from establishing the existence of any thing like lunacy. Uuder this circumstance, I deemed it right to communicate to my parents that if I were to consider Lord Byron's past conduct as that of a person of sound mind nothing could induce me to return to him. It therefore appeared expedient both to them and myself, to consult the ablest advisers. For that object, and also to obtain still further information respecting the appearances which seemed to indicate mental derangement, my mother determined to go to London. She was empowered by me to take legal opinions on a written statement of mine, though I had then reasons for reserving a part of the case from the knowledge even of my father and mother.

"Being convinced by the result of these inquiries, and by the tenour of Lord Byron's proceedings, that the notion of insanity was an illusion, I no longer hesitated to authorize such measures as were necessary, in order to secure me from being ever again placed in his power. Conformably with this resolution, my father wrote to him on the 2d of February to propose an amicable separation. Lord Byron at first rejected this proposal; but when it was distinctly notified to him, that if he persisted in his refusal, recourse must be had to legal measures, he agreed to sign a deed of separation. Upon applying to Dr. Lushington, who was intimately acquainted with all the circumstances, to state in writing what he recollected upon this subject, I received from him the following letter, by which it will be manifest that my mother cannot have been actuated by any hostile or ungenerous motives towards Lord Byron:—

"'My dear Lady Byron--I can rely upon the accuracy of my memory for the following statement:—

"'I was originally consulted by Lady Noel on your behalf whilst you were in the country: the circumstances detailed by her were such as justified a separation, but they were not of that aggravated description as to render such a measure indispensable. On Lady Noel's representation, I deemed a reconciliation with Lord Byron practicable, and felt, most sincerely a wish to aid in effecting it. There was not on Lady Noel's part any exaggeration of the facts, nor, so far as I could perceive, any determination to prevent a return to Lord Byron: certainly none was expressed when I spoked of a recoeciliation. When you came to town in about a fortnight, or perhaps more. after my first interview with Lady Noel, I was for the first time informed by you of facts utterly unknown, as I have no doubt, to Sir Ralph and Lady Noel. On receiving this additional information, my opinion was entirely changed; I considered a reconciliation impossible. I declared my opinion, and added, that if such an idea should be entertained, I could not, either professionally or otherwise, take any part towards effecting it.

"Believe me, very faithfully yours,

"'STEPHEN LUSHINGTON.

"'Great George-street, Jan. 31.'

"I have only to observe, that if the statements on which my legal advisers (the late Sir Samuel Romilly and Dr. Lushington) formed their opinions were false, the responsibility and the odium should rest with *me only*.

"I trust that the facts which I have here briefly recapitulated will absolve my father and mother from all accusations with regard to the part they took in the separation between Lord Byron and myself. They neither originated, instigated, nor advised that separation; and they cannot be condemned for having afforded to their daughter the assistance and protection which she claimed. There is no other near relative to vindicate their memory from insult. I am therfore compelled to break the silence which I had hoped always to observe, and to solicit from the readers of Lord Byron's life an impartial consideration of the testimony extorted from me.

"Hanger-hill, Feb. 19. "A. I. NOEL BYRON.

* "'The officious spies of his privacy.'"--Page 965

† "'The deserted husband.'"--P. 650.

TIMES.—March 22.

It will be recollected that the advocates and officers of the East India Company have not long since taken credit to their masters for the liberality which they, the Company, are on all occasions inclined to show to European residents in India. It was stated, and dwelt upou with much emphasis, that the Company had relaxed the old regulations, prohibiting the occupancy of lands by Englishmen; that they *now* permitted HIS MAJESTY'S British subjects to hold land and settle on it without molestation, to manufacture salt, and to suggest improvements of all kinds to the Governor General.

If the Company had done these things, there could have been no unfairness or impropriety in pleading them as justifications of the improved spirit of the Indian Government. But what is the fact? Why, unfortunately, that those libe al proceedings, of which the Company's orators have not scrupled to take the full advantage in discussion, were the personal acts of Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK; and if there be any truth in the accounts from India, have been not merely disvowed, but gravely reprehended in subsequent orders from the Honourable Court. It would appear that, instead of any benefit being really designed towards the indigo planters, to whom Lord WILLIAM had extended the same indulgences as those contained in the "coffee regulation" of 1822-1823, the Court of Directors have denounced his Lordships's measu e as one altogether inadmissible. In truth, it was one which could not but speedily have exposed the utter hollowness of the Company's pretences. that it was unsafe for Europeans to settle and multiply within the Company's dominions, But coupled with the above remonstrances to the Governor-General, or censures on his awkward liberality, it is said that orders have been received at Calcutta to set on foot secret searches throughout India, into all the records of all the offences committed by, or for many years before imputed to, be laid this to make a case against colonization, to such Europeans as did *not* belong to the Honourable Company's service, and this to make a case against colonization, to be laid before the committees of Parliament. The device, however, has not answered the purpose of taking the Anglo-Indian world by surprise; and on the despatch of circulars through the country, calling for information from British subjects, of the vexations, corruptions, and iniquities which had from time to time been practised against them by the agent of the company, it was presumed that a *counter* case would be made out, rather more to the satisfacti m of Parliament, and less to the honour of Indian police and justice, than the Court of Directors might desire.

We have received a copy of the circular addressed to the several indigo-planters and others, against whom the secret reports of the Company's officers were to be directed; and, as the question at issue may be pretty well unde stood from the perusal of it, and still more from a Calcutta letter, explanatory of the whole series of proceedings, we here subjoin them both:—

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CALCUTTA, DATED NOV. 29, 1829.

"We have been thunderstruck here at the recent orders which have arrived from the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, and the more of, when we were all at the moment full of gratitude to the Ministry at home for the promise of a full and fair investigation into the state of East Indian affairs, and to the Governor-General for his local measures of liberal reform, such as the extension of the principle of allowing Europeans to hold land, and settle on it unmolested, the toleration of free discussion, the permission to Europeans to manufacture salt, and the encouragement given to all classes to suggest improvements to the Governor. In this satisfactory mood, between the local Government and the European residents, out came injunctions from the Court of Directors to the Government to set on foot a private inquisition in the different zillahs, in order to ascertain and register all the sins of all Europeans out of the service of the Company for whole years back, and to send home accounts of the same, to be used in the impending struggle in England. The principal mercantile houses here have been compelled in self-defence to send printed circulars to the parties interested, apprizing them of the plot, and desiring them to furnish details of the vexations, impediments, corruptions, and delays in the police and administration of justice in the provinces. The reply to these circulars has been in many cases received; they are, I assure you, curious and interesting documents, and, no do but, will be sent to England, and laid before the committees of Parliament. While the leaven of this measure of espionnage was fermenting, out comes another firman. This was, if possible, worse than the other. It upbraided Lord William Bentinck for his various sins of liberalism, and particularly for extending the coffee-regulation of 1822-1823, to indigo, and other articles, thereby allowing Europeans to hold lands, to colonize, and settle. It denounced snch heresies as disobedience most flagrant, and as cutting away from under the Company's feet their old and favourite ground; that Europeans could not be tolerated as settlers, or safely allowed to increase or take root in the provinces. It forbade all such proceedings, and directed all to be rescinded, with the exception, some say, of the swamps and marshes of Saugor and the Sunderbunds. But the most extraordinary and offensive part of the edict was, was, that it informed the Governor-General that all these, sentiments and injun ctions had been submitted to and had received the entire sanction of His Majesty's Ministers;—in short, Lord William was threatened with the displeasure of 'the man that d—s the S——n.' The man who has the credit of instigating to all this illiberality is a person of well-known confident and impudent readiness, without knowledge and without talents, and conspicuous only from accident, It is said that this personage enjoins that no sort of relaxation or approach to colonization shall be allowed, declaring that on this question the Company means to fight their main battle. In four and-twenty hours after the contents of the despatch which I am now describing were known at Calcutta the requisition which I now enclose had obtained 116 signatures, and, if necessary, might have had as many more. The most remarkable circumstances is, that among the names of the requisitionists are to be found some of the most distinguished adherents of all the former measures of the Directors. A few more measures of this description, and the monopolists will not have an *unsalaried* advocate between the Cape of Good Hope and the Straits of Magellan. Surely the people of England are out of their senses when they abandon the government of 90,000,000 of people to a deputy chair and a wild elephant!"

(Circular.)

"CALCUTTA. Oct. 1.

"You are no doubt aware that Government, by order of the Court of Directors. have called on the judges and magistrates of their zillah courts to furnish lists of the indigo planters in their several districts, with the number of complaints both civil and criminal which have been instituted against each individual in their respective courts, for the purpose of producing documents in Parliament which may deter the nation from obliging the Company to do away with their restrictive policy towards Europeans

"As we consider it necessary to be prepared witd statements to show the benefit which the country have derived from indigo cultivation, and that the quarrel and complaints which will appear in the Company's statement have not arisen from the turbulent spirit of the planters. or from a disposition to oppress the natives, but from the defective code of regulations, the distinctions which exist between the native and the European, and the impossibility of getting redress by civil actions, owing to the overwhelming arrears of business in all the zillah courts.—we request that you will furnishus, as soon possible. with a statement of the number of biggahs you cultivate, your outlay, the number of people you employ, the value of the land before indigo was cultivated on it, and its present value; the number of burkundages or chookedars you employ; whether you have at any time been called on to assist or protect the judicial authority; the state of the police generally; whether you have any suits in court; how many suits are generally on the file; how long you are obliged to wait for a hearing; and whether, from the inefficient state of the courts, bribing the native officers has not become a habit of notoriety, if not of absolute necessity. Be pleased also to state the effect of the regulations as distinguishing between European and native proprietors, and the causes which lead to disputes generally.

"We wish for this information, and any other which may suggest itself to you as likely to be useful, to enable us (in common with the other houses) to have a petition pre pared, for the protection of the interest of all parties concerned, to be circutated for signature as early as possible; and it might be very beneficial if one or two experienced planters from each district were to aid us with their practical knowledge upon the occasion of drawing it up.

"We remain, dear Sir, your obedient servants,

"———.

"N. B. These queries are for the purpose of gaining general infoimrtion. In drawing up the statement to be founded on them, no mention will be made of individuals or the sources from whence communications have been received.

THE COMIC ANNUAL.

Drawn for a Soldier.

"I was once—for a few hours only—in the militia. I suspect I was in part answerable for my own mishap. There is a story in Joe Miller of a man, who, being *pressed* to serve his majesty in another element, pleaded his polite breeding to the going, as a good ground of exemption; but was told, that the crew being a set of sad unmannerly dogs, a Chesterfield was the very character they wanted. The militiamen acted, I presume, on the same principle. Their customary schedule was forwarded to me, at Brighton, to fill up; and in a moment of incautious hilarity—induced, perhaps, by the absence of all business or employment, except pleasure—I wrote myself down in the descriptive column as '*Quite a gentleman.*' The consequence followed immediately. A precept, addressed by the High Constable of Westminister to the Low ditto of the parish of St. M***, and indorsed with my name, informed me that it had turned up in that involuntary lottery, the ballot. At sight of the orderly, who thought proper to deliver the document into no other hands than mine, my mother-in law cried, and my wife fainted on the spot. They had no notion of any distinctions in military service—a soldier was a soldier—and they imagined that, on the very morrow, I might be ordered abroad to a fresh Waterloo. They were unfortunately ignorant of that benevolent provision, which absolved the militia from going out of the kingdom—'except in case of an invasion.' In vain I represented that we were 'locals; they had heard of local diseases, and thought there might be wounds of the same description. In vain I explained that we were not troops of the line;—they could see nothing to choose between being shot in a line, or in any other figure. I told them, next, that I was not obliged to 'serve myself;'—but they answered, 'twas so much the harder I should be obliged to serve any one else.' My being sent abroad, they said would be the death of them; for they had witnessed, at Ramsgate, the embarkation of the Walcheren expedition, and too well remembered 'the misery of the soldiers' wives at seeing their husbands in *transports*!' I told them that, at the very worst, if I *should* be sent abroad, there was no reason why I should not return again;—but they both declared, they never did, and never would, believe in those 'Returns of the killed and wounded.' The discussion was in this stage when it was interrupted by another loud single knock at the door, a report equal in its effects on us to that of the memorable cannot-shot at Brussels; and before we could recover ourselves, a strapping serjeant entered the parlour with a huge bow[illegible] rather rain-bow, of party-coloured ribb[illegible] his cap. He came, he said, to offer a s[illegible] for me; but I was prevented from re[illegible] indignant females asking [illegible] breath, "Who and what di[illegible] be a substitute for a son [illegible] The poor sergeant looked [illegible] this turn; but he was [illegible] when the two anxious [illegible] examine him on the [illegible] abroad, and the numbe[illegible] campaigns of the milit[illegible] confined doubtless to H[illegible] dily marks militant t[illegible] his sleeve. Parrying th[illegible] he endeavoured to pre[illegible] he proposed proxy, a[illegible] assured me, of unusua[illegible] him it was quite an i[illegible] me whether he was 6-[illegible] In short, whether he was [illegible] or 'under the standard.' [illegible] reflected that it was a [illegible] peace; that a civil w[illegible] very unlikely; and [illegible] that I could mak[illegible] right-about-face [illegible] ing the subs[illegible] geant with [illegible] this pu[illegible] *dra*[illegible] *qu*[illegible] [illegible] sealed with [illegible] superscribed 'Henry [illegible] I was officially absolved from ser[illegible] horse, or on foot, or on both together t[illegible] and thereafter, And why, I know not—unless his Majesty doubted the handsomeness of discharging me in particular, without letting off the rest;—but so it was, that in a short time afterwards there issued a proclamation, by which the service of all militiamen were for the present dispensed with,—and we were left to pursue our several avocations,—of course, all the lighter in our *spirits* for being *disembodied*."

We conclude with a laughable satire on emigration:—'*Squampash Flatts, 9th November*, 1827.

"Dear Brother,—Here we are, thank Providence, safe and well, and in the finest country you ever saw. At this moment I have before me the sublime expanse of Squampash Flatts—the majestic Mudiboo winding through the midst—with the magnificent range of the Squab mountains in the distance. But the prospect is impossible to describe in a letter! I might as well attempt a panorama in a pill-box! We have fixed our settlement on the left bank of the river. In crossing the rapids we lost most of our heavy baggage and all our iron work; but by great good fortune we saved Mrs. Paisley's grand piano and the children's toys. Our infant city consists of three log-huts and one of clay, which, however, on the second day fell into the ground landlords. We have now built it up again: and, all things considered, are as comfortable as we could expect,—and have christened our settlement New London, in compliment to the old metropolis. We have one of the log-houses to ourselves—or at least shall have when we have built a new hogsty. We burnt down the first one in making a bonfire to keep off the wild beasts, and for the present the pigs are in the parlour. As yet our rooms are rather usefully than elegantly furnished. We have gutted the Grand Upright, and it makes a convenient cupboard; the chairs were obliged to blaze at our bivouacs,—but thank Heaven we have never leisure to sit down, and so not miss them. My boys are contented, and will be well when they have got over some awkward accidents in lopping and felling. Mrs. P. grumbles a little, but it is her custom to lament most when she is in the midst of comforts. She complains of solitude, and says she could enjoy the very stiffest of stiff visits. The first time we lighted a fire in our new abode, a large serpent came down the chimney, which I looked upon as a good omen. However, as Mrs. P. is not partial to snakes and the heat is supposed to attract those reptiles, we have dispensed with fires ever since. As for wild beasts we hear

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them [illegible] howling and roaring round the fence every night from dusk til daylight, but we have only been inconvenienced by one lion. The first time he came, in order to get rid of the brute peaceably, we turned out an old ewe, with which he was well satisfied;—but ever since he comes to us as regular as clock-work for his mutton; and if we do not soon contrive to cut his acquaintance, we shall hardly have a sheep in the flock. It would have been easy to shoot him, being well provided with muskets; but Barnaby mistook our remnant of gunpowder for onion seed, and sowed it all in the kitchen garden. We did try to trap him into a pit-fall; but after twice catching Mrs. P., and every one of the children in turn, it was given up. They are now, however, perfectly at ease about the animal, for they never stir out of doors at all; and, to make them quite comfortable, I have blocked up all the windows and barricaded the door. We have lost only one of our numbers since we came; namely, Diggory, the market-gardener, from Glasgow, who went out one morning to botanise, and never came back. I am much surprised at his absconding, as he had nothing but a spade to go off with. Chippendale, the carpenter, was sent after him, but will return; and Gregory the smith, has been after the these two days. I have just sent Mudge, the herdsman, to look for them, and hope he will soon give a good account of them, as they are the most useful in the whole settlement. and, [illegible] to its existence. [illegible] deep and rapid, and [illegible]fors, though I have [illegible]en at one time, and [illegible]en feet long; this, [illegible]we do not use the [illegible]d dirty, but draw [illegible] wells and tanks. [illegible]r common, but are [illegible]taining no fish or [illegible]ever, which swarm [illegible] &c. are harmless [illegible]culinary purposes. [illegible]ck but one, which, [illegible]r hereafter and do [illegible]hings are no better [illegible] you, and as many [illegible] off all, and come [illegible]ise. The drawback [illegible]gh I have never seen [illegible] it is too certain [illegible]abited by a race of [illegible]ischievous talen- [illegible]ible stories of [illegible]igilence seems [illegible]cades, and [illegible]empt has [illegible]guard [illegible]with- [illegible]t

[illegible]ier,

[illegible]ROSE MAWE.

[illegible]riting the above, you will be [illegible] hear the body of Poor Diggory has [illegible]nd, horribly mangled by wild beasts. The fate of Chippendale, Gregory, and Mudge, is no longer doubtful. The old lion has brought the lioness, and, the sheep being all gone, they have made a joint attack upon the bullock-house. The Mudiboo has overflowed, and Spuampash Flatts are a swamp. I have just discovered that the monkeys are my own rascals, that I brought out from England. We are coming back as fast as we can."

INUNDATION at VIENNA.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, March 10:—When I last wrote, a hard frost had set in and had continued ever since; the thermometer constantly at four degress under freezing. The water in the Danube has sunk seventeen feet, but has left enormous masses of ice lying where ever it had risen. The whole of the Crator and the March Feld is one enormous plain of ice which will probably not have disappeared in less than a couple of months. The number of persons that perished in the suburbs is now computed at some hundreds; but the whole population of the March Feld, for which so much apprehension was entertained, is luckily saved. All the inhabitants of the numerous villages dispersed over this large Plain made a precipitate but timely retreat to the Bis-am-Berg, celebrated for the most famous Austrian wine, and to the chain of high grounds to the East. They however, were obliged to leave their cattle behind, which has all been destroyed—horses, cows, oxen, sheep, pigs, and poultry, not a hoof nor a feather remains! Many of the villages have been completely razed; in others, but a few houses and the church are standing. As long as the waters were up, you have no conception of the distress that reigned through the suburbs. Here was a vast mass of population suddenly deprived of the commonest necessaries of life. and strange to relate, amid the turbid waves that rolled around their dwellings, they suffered most from thirst. As the boats passed up and down the streets, conveying supplies to the more favoured houses. they were assailed on every side with entreaties for water—' Wasser wasser! wir brennen von durst!' The difficulty of supplying so large a district was, of course, extreme; and many families are said to have passed 48 hours without food. As soon as the flood had subsided the spectacle presented by the slimy streets and drenched habitations was truly calamitous. In many of the court-yards. men, woman. children and beasts, corpse and carcase, were lying promiscuously; the latter were dragged off as quickly as possible, while the former were wrapped up in pieces of matting and the name tacked to the clothing, when it could be ascertained, with as much decency as the hurry and terror of the moment allowed; all the ground-floor windows and frames were smashed to atoms; and even the iron gratings, with which they are universally secured, were often broken through, or bulged out where the desperate prisoners had either attempted or effected their escape. Some of the bodies were found stiff, and clinging to the bars. Several families were discovered drowned in their beds father, mother, and children, all in a heap. In looking through the demolished windows. the mortal remains of some unhappy sufferers were to be seen on an average in every tenth house, and generally a large hole was to be seen in the ceiling which the wretched beings had perforated in the last agony of despair in order to make their way to the floor above. Nothing, not even a field of battle, could, I think, have exceeded this scene of desolation. Every street seemed to present a different aspect; walls were washed down, doors stove in, trees rooted up, not a spot could be identified: the streets were choked up with mud, & large logs of wood and timber floated into them by the current, & such of the unfortunate survivors as were not lamenting over the bodies of their children or other lost relatives, were busied in hauling out their soaked beds and damp furniture to dry in the frosty sun, whose rays were as a mockery of warmth But the sight beggars all description. I can give you no idea of the calamity. Thanks to the kind hearts of the opulent Vienese. however, the warmth of whose feelings is, I believe, nowhere surpassed much has already been done to alleviate the distress. A subscription has been opened, to which the Emperor instantly contributed 4,000*l*.; the Empress. 1,200*l*.; the four great mercantile houses of Arnstein and Eskeles, Geymuller, Siena, and Rothschild 3,000*l*., in equal parts. This collection is still going on briskly, and a very considerable sum will no doubt be the result. In addition to this there is an extensive Lottery set on foot, the prizes in which are valuable articles of luxury, all voluntary contributions many of high price; though the tickets cost but 5s. each, a vast number have been sold, and the produce of this Lottery which is to be drawn in a few days, is expected to be large. For the last ten days, there is not a family in the town that has not been engaged in rummaging out of every odd corner such old clothing, bedding, and furniture, as they can spare, to send out for the relief of the sufferers so that at last, it is hoped many a little household will perhaps be in a more prosperous condition than before they were visited by this direful event. The inhabitants of the Maych Feld have not yet been enabled to re-enter villages; as soon as they return, they will have enough to do with rebuilding their cottages; as for their little property, with the exception of their fields, all has been carried off: their benefactors are however not without hope that sufficient funds will be collected to furnish them again with live [illegible]ck. In case you should make this com- [illegible]ication public, it may be as well to add for the [illegible]ction of their friends, that the two English [illegible]men who are here on the steam-boat [illegible]tion, for the navigation of the Danube [illegible]ed, together with the vessel they are [illegible]ng. As the nature of their occupation [illegible] them to fix on very low ground, close [illegible]anks of the main branch of the stream, [illegible]iety was excited about them, especially [illegible]hills on this part of the Danube were [illegible]with every one of their inhabitants.'

[illegible]n Bull.—March 22.

The popular distress is very alarming—some people say, that sounds proceeding from invisible agency, are the most terrific, "and so" says a correspondent from Bristol, "we think," of the popular distress—we hear the noise of it, but we cannot see the distress itself."

The same friend writes this—to which he puts his name and vouches for the fact:—"He was riding one day last week through a "turnpike not far from Topsham, and said, "while he was paying the toll, to the man "who was receiving it, 'I hear music.' 'Ees, "Sur,' said the gate-keeper, 'that be my 'dafter—we have a-Frenched her, and a-'danced her, and now we be a-musicking her, 'and arter that, she must shift for herself.'"

"Next season," adds our friend, "I suppose we shall have her figuring away in "Exeter, distinguished as much by her *style* "as her father is at present by his *gate*."

Now, this mockery of woe is excessively disgusting, and we thus publicly reprehend our correspondent, for sending us the story; inasmuch as it would make people believe the theory with which he set out, and that in fact the distress is a tale full of sound and fury—meaning nothing; here we disagree with our friend—the distress is general, deep, and alarming.

At Blackburn, in Lancashire, the people are in a state of desperation—their miseries are too heavy to be borne individually—the sufferers require support, and in the last week there have been, in that wretched town, no fewer than *thirty-eight couple married!*—the state of their minds requires no further illustrations.

At Manchester, where famine stares us in the face, a general consternation took place the week before last. MATHEWS—the enimitable—who imitates all the world, but whom no man living can imitate---performed twice in that dreadful sink of wretchedness, and judge the grief of the people. Three hundred and forty-five pounds were taken at the doors of the theatre; and the place was crowded as soon as the doors were opened leaving hundred crowded of squalid artisans dying to see the great comedian, who were obliged to soothe there disappointment at not being able to get places, in the bosoms of their disconsolate families.

The sons too---her brothers---degenerate scions of a noble stock of yeomen, who formerly held the plough, the pride of Britain---now loomed to fly across the face of the country in pursuit of food, mounted on horses for which they are obliged by extortionate dealers, to give seventy and eighty pounds a piece.

It is now about eight years ago, that we noticed the same symptoms of popular wretchedness, and that too at a time when we confidently believed the country could not exist for another night---when the whole population of the miserable metropolis poured itself out on to Epsom Downs in a state of wild insanity to see the horse-racing. But now, it seems as if things were even worse than---*then*, there were the charming attributes of summer to cheer the poor people---now, such is the carelessness of the Government as to our wants and necessities, that the dust has been suffered to fly about the streets without any check on the part of Ministers, during the whole week, and in spite of all Mr. Goulburn's professions, the wind has been due east for four or five days.

The Argyll Rooms are burnt down---the English Opera House—and all the poor ten; ants of the neighbourhood, disturbed, and nobody pities them, but every body blames them for not being good, and denies them in their wretchedness, what, to gratify themselves, they would have lavished on them in an hour.

What can the multitudes do?—their sorrows are such, that they only gain relief by comparing there own real miseries with the factitiously griefs of the stage---they flock in thousands to see *Venice Preserved*, because there is an execution at the end of it, and a practical lesson how to escape trammels of Jack Ketch—they go to witness the horrors of *The Gamester*, to put them in good humour with their own homes and friends—and they take their families to see *The Grecian Daughter*, in order that when things get a little worse young ladies may understand how to provide for their aged parents, Miss KEMBLE and her admirers fancy the crowds follow her acting—not a bit of it—Where should such wretched starving people get money to see acting only? No—it is the desire to behold something more miserable than their own condition which induces them to dispose of almost all the necessaries of life to witness these scenes. The poor creatures who sit in the best parts of the house, evidently sell the most essential parts of their drapery before they can procure the price of admission,—and at the Opera, which still exists, and is as much crowded as ever, even the actress and dancers are so straitened in their means that they cannot afford commonly decent covering to their limbs.

The sacrifices those in better life are obliged to make, are equally terrible—a gentleman, forced to dispose of some few prints, upon which he set a great value, was driven to part with them, some for no more than twenty guineas a piece; and, even some so low as twelve-Then the turnpike;men and watchmen, two classes of society, endeared by a thousand pleasing recollections to all who ever encountered them, over thrown by the Government—not a turnpike to be seen. from Paddington to St. Paul's, not a watchman in the world, except one solitary being in St. James's; square, who bereft of his senses from the dreadful oppression he has suffered, wanders about all night, roaring the hour, to the indescribable alarm of all the great men and beautiful women whose mansions open on to that great area.

The Police is another object of just complaint—there they are, night and day, watching and walking—all the interest of life is gone:—there used to be some danger or difficulty in a winter's night—now none--and, although Providence has distinctly marked the difference of times and seasons, its inscrutable decrees are circumvented by that hard;hearted minister, Peel; and what with these blue;coated guards and the gas, Westminster is as light and secure by night as it is by day; an innovation upon nature's law unbearable in a Christian country.

Then against, it is said, the Haymarket is to be removed—the carts and waggons, which imported rurality into town by instalments, are no longer to decorate the streets—no; the influence of the French Ministery, the intrigues and coalitions between the Duke of WELLINGTON and Price POLIGNAC, have done *that*—as long as only English actors played at the Hymarket Theatre, nobody cared how many waggons, be beside there own, blocked up the Thespians—but the moment the French take possession of the place, away go the moveable stacks and ricks, up, somewhere, to Paddington: this is shameful; why, grass grows *there*, and if a man takes the trouble to go as far as that, he may smell the real herbage, without being obliged, for a whiff of it dry and second hand—but, so it is; comfort after comfort goes, the country is gradually sinking, and we should not be surprised, if eventually, SONTAG did not fulful her engagement at the Opera House.

But what is to cure our distress? Taking of the duty on beer says the brewer—not putting it on to the gin, says the distiller—repeal the assessed taxes, says another who having neither house, horse, servant, cur, nor pigtail would not be one farthing the better if all the taxes were abolished including those upon dogs, and hair-powder. Abolish the sinking;fund, say another destroy all the steam engines, say a fourth; clap on high duties on foreign articles says a fifth; disband the army, dismantle the navy, pull down the forts, blow up the magazines, and give up the colonies, says a sixth; make Mr. O'CONNELL Perpetual Dictator of Spitalfields, says a seventh, and so on. But it is past praying for—we are ruined, lost, and undone—and how should it be otherwise? We are at peace with all the world—we have every prospect of a fine season—the funds are up at 93—the price of provisions is falling—trade encreasing—the savings' banks are filling—and there is plenty of everything in the country; and if these are not certain indications of destruction what are?

Turn our eyes where we will, sorrow and grief assail us. The bazaars are full of decent looking people hurrying about, making purchases of ribbons. and silks, and bobbinet, and all the rest of it, to divert their hungry children when they cry for food. Others go in flocks to see the Panorama of Calcutta, where they batten on the picture of happy India with a longing anxiety to fly their wretched country. Others are so distracted with their care, that they give five shillings to peep at a great picture of London *as it was two years ago*—such is the yearning anxiety with which they look back to days that are gone; and they build houses, and streets, and gild their cornices, and hang up curtains, and marry, and have children, and inhabit the houses, reckless of what must surely come. Such, however, are the shifts to which the ministry are driven to keep the people employed, that they have set crowds of labourers to tear up the pavements and break the stones into little bits like lumps of sugar, and then grind them down into dust again—of which we so rationally complain; but it is a vain attempt to deliver a nation by throwing dust into their eyes.

We have done complaining, for it is of no avail, and we must wait patiently until some great man like Mr. Conyers, or Mr. Western, or some other erudite professor of Boodleism, takes the helm of affairs. We have ventured to attract attention to the misery of which we have outselves been witnesses, and we do think such a state of things requiest more attention than appears to be paid to i

MISCELLANEA.

AUTHENTIC ANECDOTE OF THE LATE RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN.—Many anecdotes have been related of this distinguished character, and some not the most advantageous to his principles or economy in private life The following, however, places his parental feelings in the most amiable point of view, and may be depended on as a fact, having been witnessed by the gentleman from whom it was obtained. It is well-known that Mr. Sheridan was never overburdened with money; and at the period we are now alluding to suffered much from pecuniary inconveniences about the year 1806 and 1807. It was at this period the relator chanced to enter a china warehouse, to make some purchases, at the corner of Pall-mall, when Mr. Sheridan entered and desired the master of the shop to hand him his account and he would settle it. After turning over his books the shop-keeper stated the amount of the debt to be 19*l*. odd and requested to know if he should include his son's account with it. Mr. Sheridan appeared taken by surprise, and asked if his son had incurred any bill there. He then, after a little pause, said he wished to be informed of the amount, and was told tha, Mr. T. Sheridan had been on the books for a considerable time, and that the bill amountee to between 30 and 40*l*. After a short silence Mr. Sheridan desired his son's account to be given to him, and immediately paid it; but saying that it not being convenient at the moment to settle both, he would for the present leave his own, and take an early opportunity of settling it.

The remains of the late Edward Barrett, Esq. having been interred in Glasnevin Church-yard on the 27th of last month (January), persons were appointed to remain in the church-yard all night to protect the corpse from "the sack'em-up gentlemen;" and it seems the precaution was not unnecessary, for on Saturday night last some of the gentry made their appearance, but soon decamped on finding they were likely to be opposed. Nothing daunted, however, they returned on Tuesday mourning with augmented force and well armed. About ten minutes after two o'clock three or four of them were observed standing on the wall of the church-yard, while several others were endeavouring to get on it also. The party in the church-yard (six in number) immediately warned them off, and were replied to by a discharge from fire-arms. This brought on a general engagement, the sack'em-up gentlemen firing from behind the church-yard wall, by which they were defended, while their opponents on the watch fired from behind the tomb-stones. Upwards of 58 or 60 shots were fired. One of the assailants was shot—he was seen to fall; his body was carried off by his companions. Some of them are supposed to have deen severely wounded, as a great quantity of blood was observed outside the church-yard wall, notwithstanding the ground was covered with snow. During the firing, which continued for upwards of a quarter of an hour, the church bell was rung by one of the watchmen, which, with the discharge from the fire-arms, collected several of the townspeople and the police to the spot—several of the former, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, in nearly a state of nakedness; but the assailants were by this time defeated, and effected their retreat. Several of the head-stones bear evident marks of the conflict, being struck with the balls, &c.

A Cabinet was held on Wednesday and another on Friday, at the Foreign-office, which was fully attended by Ministers.

It is currently reported that Mr. Allexander Baring is about to be raised to the Peer age.

Lord Donerailе has been unanimously elected a representative peer for Ireland, in the room of the late Marquis of Headford.

The Cork election commenced on Monday last. The candidates are Mr. Gallagham and Mr. Newnham. By the last account the former was 111 on the poll higher than Mr. Newnham.

The subscription of the Eldon testimonial amounts 7,680*l*.

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